Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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The Shepherd's Resolution.

[The fine old song was written by George Wither, a poet of the time of Charles the First. It was published in 1622, and is the first song of his long pastoral poem, entitled "The Shepherd's Hunting," published in 1633.]

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die, because a woman's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads in May,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how fair she be?

Shall my foolish heart be pined
'Cause I see a wanton's mind?
Or a well disposed nature
Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meaner, or more high,
Or the tortle dove or pelicon,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how kind she be?

Shall a woman's virtues move
Me to perish for her love?
Or her good perfections crown,
Make me quite forget mine own?
Be she with that goodness blest
Which may gain her name of best,
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good she be?

'Cause her fortune seems too high,
Shall I play the fool and die?
Those that bear a noble mind,
Where they want of riches find,
Think, what with them they would do,
That without them, dare not woo:
And unless that mind I see,
What care I though great she be?

Great or good, or kind or fair,
I will ne'er the more despair—
If she love me, this believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve.
If she slight me when I woo,
I can scorn and go my way:
If she be not fit for me,
What care I for whom it's be!

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE MYSTERIOUS LADY.

Mr. Editor: Having seen various surmises in your paper re; securing the mesmer' in which the deception is carried on by means of which the knowing among them; left out me to inform you, that there is in reality no deception used in the performance of the Mysterious Lady, but that the passage of St. Paul." It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." To that I cleave, and herein I find rest.—*Selden.*

Q. What would you say to a bird, oil to wheels, or a loadstone to the needle, such is Christ to the soul of the believer? Is it gone to heaven? Christ is precious to his obedience, and draws him nearer and nearer to God.—*Mason.*

2. The name of Jesus to a believer, is as honey in the mouth, music in the ears, or a jubilee in the heart.

4. Death-bed repentance is a sacrifice made to God from the dregs of an unsanctified heart.

5. The love of Christ hath a height without a top, a length without a bottom, a breadth without an end, and a breadth without a limit.—*Anon.*

6. What we are afraid to do before men, we should be afraid to think before God.—*Seneca.*

7. Loneliness of mind is not a flower which grows in the land of nature, but a production of the finger of God, in a renewed heart, and learned of the lowly Jesus.—*Sedden.*

8. It is safer to be humble with one talent than proud with ten; yea, better to be an humble worm than a proud angel.—*Secker.*

9. Men are out of their right minds until they come, by faith and repentance, to Jesus Christ.—*Bates.*

10. Charity, *is the soule of men*, is undoubtedly the highest, the noblest, and the most important charity. No one knows how much good he may do by dispersing Bibles and books of piety, which may have a tendency to make men wiser and better. Who can tell but with an expense less than a shilling, you may reclaim a sinner from the error of his ways and save a soul from death?" A worse doom than to be condemned to the everlasting fire and spend with God whose mercies are more than employ it as much a charity.—*Cotton Mather.*

OLD MAIDS.

BY MRS. HOOPER.

I would be an old maid—that is to say two years before I die. It is not the "prime," Nothing can tempt me back to the miseries of wedded life. I have once been first, happy as a subordinate and unconsidered member of a family. Now, with more consequence, in the highest place of a single household, elevated upon it, my dear young friend, it is safer to be done," "try me in any other way," but show me the means of independence, and I will thank you for them.

I shall conclude with a true story. The parties are not known to me now, but the incidents are not long ago, and I shall take the liberty to assume names for I would not recognise at this hour, my secret confided to me, though time may long since have out-lived the interest it had for me.

My mother had a friend, a very dear friend whom I shall call Agnes Gray. Her father was a country clergyman with a small salary, and the blessings that usually attend large families of children. Agnes was the eldest, and after followed a line of boys as long as Banquo's. At the home she left after her son, long waited and prayed for, appeared a girl, who had her parents' features.

The entire care of the helpless little creature devolved on Agnes. She had craved the happiness of possessing an object on which to lavish the affections called the tenderness of a mother. Agnes's character was formed by the discipline of circumstance—the surest of all disciplines. A host of turbulent boys, thoughtless and inconsiderate, had been hurrying right and left, and called forth her exertions and affections, and no one can doubt either as love or goods, but helped her on the road to her own. Agnes was thoughtful and sweet with a robust constitution, and its usual accompaniments, a correct temper and a kind heart. Her associations to others, were made kin to Agnes. The baby, of course, was the pet lamb of the fold. She was named for her mother, Elizabeth; but instead of that queenly appellation, she was always addressed by the endearing diminutive of Lizzy. Lizzy from the first, was the pet of father, brother and sisters at home; but the play thing of Agnes.

The old women knit their brightest yarn into tippets and comfortables for the approaching winter's cold; one, (oh, what an eloquent appeal was in those wrinkled old dame's eyes!) gave her own grandchild her best go-down hat, hour after hour, in her little lap, and the girls made her rag babies. Still she was not spoiled. Her natural sense, no sophistication that was like those flowers that thrive best in warm and sunshine, and that, after all, have the most rich and delicate perfume. She was a child of sensibility, and could feel quickly, with the quick sentimental ladies, the clear brunette tint of her cheek would change, and her eyes fill with light, and expressed her tender loving and gentle spirit. She seemed formed to be sheltered and cherished to love and be loved, and the whole family seemed to be secured to her by her devoted sister, who never counted any sacrifice made for her, but rejoiced in an advantage or pleasure for Lizzy. When Lizzy was about fourteen, and the pride of the family, Mr. Gray kept a free boy school in the city, offered to take her for two years, and give her all the advantages of her school, for the moderate consideration of fifty dollars per annum. But she

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1834.

ASHES		MOLASSES..duty 5 cts pr g	
Pot, cwt	4 50	New Orleans,	[illegible]
Pearl,	5 50	Sugar-house, Eastern,	43 47
BUTTER		do. New York,	47 49
Tub,	[illegible]	do. Boiled,	[illegible]
Extra No. 1	[illegible]	do. Steam,	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]	Trinidad,	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]	Porto Rico,	[illegible]
COAL		English French Isl.	[illegible]
Lehigh, ton	[illegible]	Havana & Matanzas,	[illegible]
Schuylkill,	[illegible]	MACKEREL	
COFFEE..Duty..free		No. 1, bbl	[illegible]
Java,	[illegible]	No. 2,	[illegible]
St. Domingo,	[illegible]	No. 3,	[illegible]
Porto Rico,	[illegible]	OIL	
Cuba,	[illegible]	Linseed, Am. from store,	[illegible]
Maracaibo,	[illegible]	do. Dutch,	[illegible]
Laguira,	[illegible]	Whale, gal.	31 33
Jamaica,	[illegible]	Sperm. winter,	1
Rio,	[illegible]	do. summer,	90
COTTON..Duty..3 cts per lb.		PLASTER PARIS	
Louisiana,	[illegible]	In Delaware, ton	[illegible]
Mobile,	[illegible]	In Schuylkill,	[illegible]
N. Ala. and Ten.	[illegible]	SEEDS	
S. C. and Geo.	[illegible]	Clover, bush	[illegible]
N. C. and Va.	[illegible]	Flaxseed, rough,	[illegible]
FREIGHTS		do. clean, cask	[illegible]
To Pittsburgh, per wagon, 100 lbs	[illegible]	Timothy, cask	[illegible]
do. via canal,	1 75 2 30	Herds, bush	[illegible]
Wheeling, pr wag.	[illegible]	Orchard grass,	[illegible]
Pottsville, via canal, ton	[illegible]	WHISKEY	
Salt, via steamboat	[illegible]	Rye, in bbls	[illegible]
FLOUR and MEAL		do. hhds	[illegible]
Superfine, bbl	[illegible]	do. from wagons	[illegible]
Fine,	[illegible]	WOOL	
Rye,	[illegible]	Prime, Saxony fleece,	[illegible]
Middling,	[illegible]	Am. wash. full blood,	[illegible]
Corn meal,	[illegible]	do. ¾ blood,	[illegible]
do. in hhds	[illegible]	do. ½ blood,	[illegible]
GRAIN		do. ¼ and com.	[illegible]
Rye, Pennsylv.	[illegible]	Am. unwash. full bl'd,	[illegible]
Rye, Southern,	[illegible]	do. ¾ blood,	[illegible]
Wheat, Pennsylv.	[illegible]	do. ½ blood,	[illegible]
do. South. bush.	[illegible]	do. ¼ and com.	[illegible]
Corn, L. C. white,	[illegible]	Super. pulled lambs,	[illegible]
do. L. C. yellow,	[illegible]	No. 1. do.	[illegible]
do. U. C. round,	[illegible]	No. 2. do.	[illegible]
Oats, Pennsylv.	[illegible]	No. 3. do.	[illegible]
Southern,	[illegible]	Saxony, clean,	[illegible]
Barley, Eastern,	[illegible]	Com. sheep, R.F. & S.	[illegible]
do. Pennsyl.	65 70	do. lambs,	[illegible]
HOPS	[illegible]		

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, March 15, 1834.

The Printing and Publication Office of this paper is now removed to No. 36 Carter's Alley, 2d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

A great meeting of citizens of all classes, adverse to the measures of the President in removing the deposits and opposing the recharter of the Bank of the United States, is announced to be held in this city, on Thursday next. At a preparatory meeting held a few evenings since, it was recommended to the different trades to assemble and march in procession to the general meeting, and in accordance with the suggestion most of the trades and mechanical branches have entered into the necessary arrangements. It was also recommended to storekeepers and employers to close their stores and workshops, on the afternoon of the meeting, to afford all the hands in their employ an opportunity to participate in its deliberations.

The new Philadelphia Exchange will, we are informed, be publicly opened on or about the 1st of the ensuing month. The committee of the Exchange have authorised Mr. Sanderson to open the subscription book at the Merchants' Coffee House, where gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the establishment, are invited to subscribe. The terms of subscription will be the same as have been charged at the Coffee House, viz: for an individual $8—those connected with firms $5 each. It is understood that the subscribers to the Exchange will be allowed the use of the old rooms until the Exchange is opened.

The Exchange will be under the superintendence and management of Mr. J. M. Sanderson and his assistant Mr. J. Coffee, gentlemen well known to the mercantile community, for their urbanity and attention to the interests of their patrons.

A man named Joseph Hyger, was killed in New Orleans, a few days since, by another named Jean Jacque, Hubert, both seamen. The particulars are as follows: Hubert had a hair-trigger rifle in his hand which was loaded, and Hyger was seated at a table opposite to him, the former levelled the rifle and said he would fire; the latter said fire, and no sooner was the word out of his mouth than the piece went off, and the ball entered Hyger's head, right between the eyes. Hubert was in liquor, which with the fact of the rifle having a hair trigger, accounts for the deed. Those who were present are of opinion that it was an accident.

The proprietors of the London line of packets from New York, have agreed to the measure adopted by the Liverpool lines, of reducing their fare to $120, making wines and liquors an extra charge, to be paid for according to the quantity consumed. Both these lines have concurred with the old line of Liverpool packets, in adopting the rule to postpone the departure of their vessels, when the regular day of sailing falls on Sunday, until the following day.

In the Supreme Court of New York, the action of Slander brought by Robert Usher against Joseph N. Parkins, terminated on Wednesday. The Plaintiff proved that the defendant had charged him, in a most vindictive manner, and upon various occasions, with having stolen a gun and a horse from him, and with having said that the plaintiff was a perjured villian. There was no justification set up in the pleadings. The plaintiff having proving his case by several most respectable witnesses, the jury returned a verdict in his favor for $2,500.

It is suggested that the United States Bank, on the expiration of its charter, should resolve itself into a partnership and go on without a charter. The well known solvency of the institution renders a charter almost unnecessary; and it could continue to transact its business by means of a power of attorney given to the President, with almost as much security and ease as at present.

We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that Capt. Hukup, of the brig Aurora, 17 days from Campeachy, which arrived at New Orleans, states that all vessels from Tabasco and Laguna, were quarantined at Campeachy, on account of the cholera prevailing in those ports to a considerable extent. He also states, that on the day he sailed, a schr. had arrived off Campeachy, from Tobasco, which informed him that there was a revolution in that place, but could not learn the particulars.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

The Casket of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, for March, has just appeared. It contains a beautifully finished steel engraving of *The Dead Soldier*, representing a lady with her infant, on the battle field, weeping over the lifeless body of her husband. The subject is deeply affecting, and the style and execution of the most finished character. Also, a View of Pliniana, and the Lake of Como, Italy, and an exact representation of the house in which Shakspeare was born—all of which are accompanied by full and appropriate letter press descriptions. The popular song—"Oh! deem not that I love her less," set to piano music, is appended.

Among the reading contents are a number of original articles from favorite contributors to this work, among which we may mention the legend of "Queen Esther's Rock," "The death of Sir Walter Scott," by Miss H. F. Gould; "The Lunatic," by an accomplished lady of Washington city; the "Birth of Christ," by the Milford Bard; and various selected articles from such writers, as Mrs. Sigourney, J. Malcolm, Mrs. Jane E. Locke, Campbell, Wm. Sinclair, Mrs. Hemans, Moore, F. S. Halleck, Barry Cornwall, Miss Sedgwick, and James Montgomery. The present number altogether is one of the richest in literary gems of rare merit, that has been issued within a year past.

Major Downing's history of public affairs is continued, in another inimitable letter, which we have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day. The more the Major writes, the more closely are we endeared to him. He is unquestionably a correct and faithful historian, and his loss would be a public calamity.

COMMUNICATION.

The Post of last Saturday contained an article relative to a Concert of the Philadelphia Sacred Music Society, in which is is stated, that the second part of Haydn's Oratorio of the Seasons, will be brought out in a few weeks, and for the first time in America. Without wishing to depreciate the merits of that Society, which no doubt are of a high standing, it can be asserted that the Spring and Summer, as also parts of the Fall and Winter of that Oratorio, were performed about six years ago by the Philharmonic Society of Bethlehem, and are at present under rehearsal again, forming a part of the entertainments for their Musical Anniversary on the 19th of May next.

The National Gazette avers, that the allegation against Mr. John A. Brown, made by the President to the Pittsburg committee, is wholly without foundation. Mr. Brown is not indebted to the Bank one cent. The President made the assertion, that Mr. Brown had received a million of dollars from the Bank, on the authority of Henry Horn. Mr. Horn, it is understood, denies having given any such information to the President.

The New York papers of Tuesday mention that on the day previous a man named *Daniel Earley*, residing at 168 Broadway, committed suicide by cutting his throat. For a fortnight previous, he had shown symptoms of insanity, but no fears were apprehended of violence either to himself or others. At 10 o'clock, Mr. E. accompanied by his wife and sister, left the house of his brother-in-law in Broadway, to which he was making preparations to remove, and went to his own residence to pack his furniture. While Mrs. E. was busily employed, he seized a clock-weight, and struck her violently on the head, and was about to repeat the blow, when his sister interfered, and led her to a neighboring house. She soon after returned, and found her brother lying on the floor, weltering in his blood, having cut off the carotid artery with a knife. He lived about two hours, during which time Mrs. E. remained insensible from the effects of the blow she had received. Mr. E. was an old citizen, and one generally known. For many years he kept the public gardens in Broadway, corner of Duane street. He had acquired a large property—one of the morning papers estimates it at $200,000.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

March 7.—Received from		*Received from*	
Matthew Smith,	$3 00	W. Slade, Esq	1 00
Yarnall Cooper, Esq	10 00	Thos. Whitney, Esq	1 00
John J. Krause,	10 00	W. Eggleston, Esq	1 00
Gerard. B. Docharty,	2 00	*March 11.*	
W. A. Crumpton,	2 00	H. Olmsted,	5 00
Ezra Cornell,	20 00	Jas. M. Adams, [nett]	1 75
Levi Pierce, Esq	2 00	John F. Easter,	5 00
Chas. B. Mosher, Esq	2 25	Thos. H. Jackson,	10 00
Andrew March, Esq	13 00	E. F. Harrison, Esq	2 50
J. W. Robinson, Esq	5 00	John M. Coffin,	2 00
J. C. Wharton, Esq	2 00	Rich. M'Clure, Esq	2 00
D. Pittman, Esq,	1 00	Owen Williams, Esq	10 00
Daniel Andrews, Esq	2 00	R. H. Johnson, Esq	4 00
Thos. Jackson, Esq	6 00	James Fordyce, Esq	2 00
J. Pardee, Esq	10 00	C. S. Smith, Esq	3 00
Silas Hubbell, Esq	5 00	*March 12.*	
Jno. R. Garthwaite,	2 00	Wm. A. Fonde, [nett]	2 68
March 8.		J. A. Green, [nett]	2 50
N. M. Martin,	5 00	1 year still due.	
Jon. Lore, Sec.	1 00	Jesse Dennison,	4 00
F. G. Wilkins, Esq	5 00	J. J. Williams, [nett]	1 62
Wm. Hunt, Esq.	2 00	Redman Bunn,	2 00
John D. Mott, Esq	2 00	Thos. J. Johnson, } Joseph D. Bryan, }	5 00
Mat. Marcy, Esq	3 00		
Jonathan Cobb, Esq	3 00	John Dill, Esq	2 00
E. Richardson, Esq	2 00	John E. Hunt, Esq	3 00
H. S. Barnum,	20 00	W. Fletcher, Esq.	3 00
March 10.		Joshua Rucker, Esq	3 00
Israel Miller,	15 00	Thos. Fletcher, Esq	15 25
Charles B. Buck,	10 00	*March 13.*	
James H. Johnson,	5 00	P. S. Huetto, D'y P.M.	5 00
H. R. Hinson,	10 00	Matthew Smith,	10 00
H. Alexander, Esq	10 00	J. B. Myers,	10 00
H. Alexander, Esq	23 00	Samuel Spence,	2 00
John A. French, Esq	5 00	E. Colby, jr.	3 00
Wilson Holleman, esq	5 00	Thos. J. Rice,	3 00
J. Moore, Esq	5 00	W. W. Wilson,	5 00
Benj. Jewett, 3d Esq	1 25	J. McK. Wilkins,	5 00
V. T. Page, Esq	5 00	W. H. M'Leary, Esq	3 00
J. Watson, Esq	7 00	Jos. J. Borden, Esq	6 00
Geo. Chancellor, Esq	2 00	John L. Johnson,	2 00
Alex. Watkins, Esq	5 00	Paul Chase, [nett]	75
Jno. P. Lewis, Esq	12 00	C. B. Simmons,	2 00

CHANGE OF AGENCY.

Dr. H. F. Askew having relinquished the Agency of Atkinson's Publications at WILMINGTON, Del. the subscribers in the vicinity are requested to settle with Mr. Wm. H. Napp, sole agent.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now made out the accounts due from subscribers at the following places, and forwarded them to the gentlemen named below, who will in future act as agents for us, at those places. Our subscribers are particularly requested to pay them the amount of their bills, with *as little delay* as possible.

Jefferson, Tennessee, R. S. Read, ass't P. M.
Clark's Mills, Tennessee, Solomon Clark, P. M.
Pleasant Exchange, Tenn. W. D. Carrington, P.M.
Winchester, Tennessee, A. T. Goodwin, P. M.
Jenning's Gap, Virginia, James A. Frazier, P. M.
Lewistown, Mississippi, Jas. S. Ewing, P. M.
Jackson, La. James Carpenter, Esq.
Bristol, } Tully town, } Pa. Benj. Headly. Morrisville, }
Brownsville, Pa. Israel Miller, Esq.
Cadia, Ohio, H. Olmstead, Esq.
Boonville, Mo. Robt. P. Clark, P. M.
Mayfield, } Smithfield, } Va. Wilson Hollinan, Esq.
Flat Lick, Kentucky, R. C. Dunlop, P. M.
Alexandria, Louisiana, V. T. Page, P. M.
Van Buren, Tennessee, Chr. G. Joy, P. M.
Portsmouth, Virginia, Nestor H. Forbes, ass't P.M.
Baton Rouge, La. H. Alexander, P. M.

DARNLEY.

The Harpers of New York, have just published this popular novel, as numbers thirty-five and thirty-six of the Library of Select Novels. Darnley is one of the works of fiction that has stood the test of criticism, and gained favour with age. It is well worthy a place in the Select Library.

THE HEIRESS.

The same enterprising publishers have issued, in a cheap form, a new work, entitled "*The Heiress*," which, we have no doubt, will meet a ready sale. It is a fiction of unusual merit, well written, and abounding in scenes and incidents of a deeply interesting character. There are occasional blemishes in the style, particularly in the language of the heroine; but these are overlooked and forgotten in the eagerness of the reader to know the fate of the principal characters.

For copies of both of the above works, we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. H. Perkins, of this city.

EMIGRANTS MAGAZINE.

We have received the first number of the Emigrant's Magazine, published monthly in New York, by John Wiley, at one dollar per annum. The object of this publication is to promote the interests of settlers, and of those who propose to settle in the United States or Canada, by giving them correct information on all subjects necessary to the guidance of emigrants. This number contains a variety of excellent articles, with an engraved view of Mr. Burden's celebrated steamboat. We have no doubt the Magazine will be extremely serviceable to foreigners, while its contents will interest the general reader. Mr. Greenbank, No. 9 Franklin Place, is agent for the work in Philadelphia, and will attend to all orders forwarded to him.

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 10th, 1834.

Dear Sir,—Memorials were presented this morning in the House of Representatives, signed by 3000 builders and mechanics, connected with building in Philadelphia; also from the tin-plate workers, sheet iron and coppersmiths of Philadelphia, and from citizens of Bucks County, asking for an expression of the legislature in favor of a restoration of the government deposits, and re-chartering the United States Bank.

A counter memorial was presented by Mr. Heston, signed, as he observed, by citizens of this commonwealth, residing within the city and county of Philadelphia, praying that the General Assembly might stand forth and proclaim their adherence to the general government, and against the United States Bank—there were probably 20 or 30 signatures to this high sounding memorial.

March 11,—A warm debate took place in the House of Representatives yesterday, on a motion made by Mr. Stacey to print all the memorials on the subject of the U. S. Bank, with the names attached to them. The "*party*" became alarmed at the prospect of having the names on the memorials against the "*monster*" compared with the tax lists. They all at once became very economical—the printing would be expensive. It was unusual to print memorials by the House, and the majority became suddenly very much attached to long established customs, and of course the printing was refused. Their motto now is:

"Keep the people in the dark."

The agency loan bill passed the Senate yesterday, on third reading.

The bill to change the great seal of the State, which had passed the House of Representatives, was negatived in the Senate to-day, by a unanimous vote. A large number of private bills also passed the Senate to-day.

In the House of Representatives this morning, the bill for continuing the state improvements, came up in committee of the whole. Mr. Miller supported the general principles of the bill in a lengthy address. Mr. Stevens moved to amend the first section, by striking out "double" and inserting "single" track, on the Philadelphia and Columbia and Portage Rail Roads. Messrs. Stevens and Crawford, (Franklin) supported, and Messrs. Walker, Miller and Smith, (Chester,) opposed the amendment. It was lost.

Mr. Miller moved to insert $400,000, instead of $300,000 for repairs, but before the question was taken, the committee rose and had leave to set again to-morrow.

Several private bills passed committee of the whole, but none of public importance.

Under a resolution of the House adopted on Saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Marsh, delivered an address on Temperance in the hall of the House of Representatives, last evening. After the Rev. gentleman had finished his discourse, he offered certain resolutions which some of the members present thought were intended to entrap the meeting into an expression of opinion on the subject of temperance. After some unpleasant remarks in relation to them, and some explanations, the meeting adjourned. Yours, &c.

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, March 14, 1834.

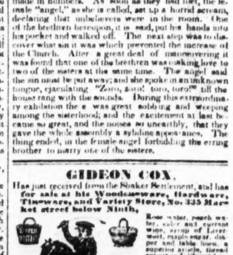
MR. ATKINSON: Alas! that I should have to take up my pen this twelfth day of March, and instead of reporting progress, should have no progress to report, on the very important topic of the currency of our great country. We are still talking over the matter of the Deposites, and in the Senate, the presentation of each new memorial serves as a starting point for a new set of speeches. But to my Journal.

Mr. B. W. Leigh, late missionary from the Ancient Dominion to the nullifiers was qualified, on Wednesday, and took his seat in the Senate, in lieu of Mr. Rives resigned; Mr. Poindexter's resolutions of Monday, slightly qualified, were adopted. The Senate having postponed the Deposite question until Monday of this week, to facilitate the transaction of other business, my Journal of the Currency discussion must wait till I briefly record their doings, or, rather their talkings about other matters. Mr. Leigh has nothing very striking in his appearance; we shall see what sort of a legislator he will make. After his qualification, a number of petitions having been presented, the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the same day the Hon. Levi Lincoln, from Massachusetts took his seat, when petitions from almost every state having been presented in favour of the restoration of the Deposites, Mr. Wilde of Georgia, with his ever open smiling countenance, handing one in, asked to be permitted to state that the City of Augusta whence he came, and whence emanated the petition he held in his hand, was one of the most Commercial inland towns in the Union. Its population is probably, said he, not more than 7,000, but the value of the Cotton brought to that market, for several late years, had been equal to five millions of dollars annually, or about one twelfth of the whole domestic exports of the United States. The value of the Cotton this year, and of the return cargoes of Merchandise, would probably amount to the surprising sum of $15,000,000. He then went into an examination of the pecuniary difficulties brought on his Constituents by the Removal of the Deposites, and stated the great respectability of the Memorialists, among whom was the Mayor, Planters, Merchants, Lawyers and Physicians, incapable of a misrepresentation, and than whom a more independent, honorable, and enlightened body of memorialists was not to be found among any equal number of citizens who had ever brought their grievances to the knowledge of that House. Mr. Wilde after further arguments, said he could not better up sum the conviction they felt, than in the language of the Chairman in his envelope of the petition, which was "Depend upon it, sir, the war of our Government against our National Bank, is carried on at the expense of millions to the people." The House after some debate adjourned.

Thursday was marked by little but the ordinary business in each house, and if any progress has been made, it is in the admission of the fact by all parties that distress does really exist.

On Friday, Mr. McKean presented to the Senate, a memorial signed by nearly 3000 of the citizens of Lancaster County, Pa., bitterly complaining of the pecuniary distress, and ascribing it all to the Removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States, and asking that they may be restored. Mr. Webster rose, and said he thought this petition of sufficient importance to claim some notice. If any thing could impress the leaders of this government with a conviction of the necessity of some prompt and effectual remedy to the evils brought on by executive measures, it was to be found in these ...



Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Parody on Hamlet's Soliloquy, "To Be or Not to Be."

BY A PRINTER.

"To Print, or not to Print? that is the question,
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The loss and disappointment of our ev'ry effort
To gain an honest livelihood, or quit the business,
And end the contest. To stop—to add no more
[illegible]
And many other expenses incurred by printers,
[illegible]
To die—to sleep—perchance, to dream;
Ay, there's the rub; perhaps like Egypt's sons of old,
[illegible]
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The scoff of enemies, (for who's without them?);
Silent complaints of well-meaning friends,
Who think we should have struggled longer for our own,
And utter ruin to our fondest hopes,
Puzzles the will, and makes us rather bear
The ills that now we have, than fly to others
We know not, and perhaps, might have avoided.
Thus is the Printer at a stand, and cannot
Between two evil alternatives determine.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A MISPLACED COMMA.

Amusing as it may seem, it is certainly a fact, that the unfortunate King James the Second, lost his life by a misplaced comma; for his cruel Queen, with whom he was at variance, sent to the keeper of the prison where he was confined the following lines;

"To shed King Edward's blood
"Refuse to fear, I count it good."

Had the comma been placed after the word refuse, thus;

"To shed King Edward's blood
"Refuse,"

the sense would have implied that the keeper was commanded not to hurt the King, and the remainder of the line,

"To fear I count it good,"

would have signified that it was counted good not to spill his blood, but the comma being wickedly placed after the word fear, thus;

"To shed King Edward's blood
"Refuse to fear,"

[illegible]

Daily Mortality of the Human Race.

[illegible]

From the New York Mirror.

ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP OF AMERICAN PAINTERS.—By William Dunlap.

Benjamin West.—West, although born in humble life, was essentially well born, though not of parents who by riches or station could ensure, or even promote his views of ambition: his father was a man of sense; his mother affectionate and exemplary. He was not spoiled by indulgence, or soured by thwartings. His natural inclinations were good, and they were not poisoned by bad education or evil example. The most precious part of his education was not intrusted to ignorant and vicious menials; and all who surrounded him were temperate, pure, and happy. The sordid sufferings of poverty were unknown to him, neither was he pampered in the lap of luxury. As the youngest child of the family, he was the favorite of his parents, and equally so of his brothers and sisters. His physical advantages were great from nature, and the occupations of rural life in childhood tended to strengthen and perfect him. He was taught in the school of realities. He became acquainted with things as they are. The knowledge which he gained in the school of experience was not blasted by any untoward circumstances. His genius was developed by the friends his manners and his virtues gained him. West may be said to have been the favoured of fortune as well as nature, and to have been so led to the height he attained, that men might say, we know not whether genius or virtue placed him there. This we know: vice or folly did not counteract genius.

Stuart.—It is difficult to account for the very different style of Stuart's painting from that of the master under whom he studied, and whose works were daily before him and occasionally copied by his hand. The pupil had directed his attention to portrait, and the master delighted in the higher branch of the art. West, doubtless, saw that Stuart was the better portrait painter; and we know that when he saw the superiority of another in that branch, he readily acknowledged it. When applied to for instruction by an artist now in this city, he readily gave it, but said, "If you wish to study portrait painting, go to Sir Joshua." Stuart spoke freely of his own superiority as a portrait painter, and used to say, half joke half earnest, that "no man ever painted history if he could obtain employment at portraits." In connection with this difference of opinion and of style, I will mention the following circumstance, which took place about 1786, on the occasion of a visit to his old master's house and gallery in Newman-street. Trumbull was painting on a portrait, and the writer literally lending him a hand by sitting for it. Stuart came in, and his opinion was asked as to the colouring, which he gave very much in these words: —"Pretty well, pretty well; but more like our master's flesh than nature's. When Benney teaches the boys, he says—'yellow and white there,' and he makes a streak; 'red and white there,' another streak; 'blue-black and white there,' another streak; 'brown and red there, for a warm shadow,' another streak; 'red and yellow there,' another streak. But nature does not colour in streaks. Look at my hand; see how the colours are mottled and mingled, yet all is clear as silver."

This was and is true; and yet Mr. West's theory is likewise true, however paradoxical it may appear. Mr. West perhaps made too great a distinction between the coloring appropriate to historical painting and that best suited to portrait.

Stuart, Tom and Towser.—In the early period of Stuart's career, as an independent portrait painter, he had for his attendant a wild boy, the son of a poor widow, whose time was full as much taken up by play with another of the painter's household, a fine Newfoundland dog, as by attendance upon his master. The boy and dog were inseparable, and when Tom went on an errand, Towser was sure to accompany him. Tom was a terrible truant, and played so many tricks that Stuart again and again threatened to turn him off, but as often Tom found some way to keep his hold on his eccentric master. One day, as story tellers say, Tom staid, when sent of an errand, until Stuart, out of all patience, posted off to the boy's mother, determined to dismiss him; but on his entering, the old woman began first:—"Oh, Mr. Stuart, Tom has been here."—"So I supposed."—"Oh, Mr. Stuart, the dog!" "He has been here, too. Well, well, he shall not come again! but Tom must come to you; I will not keep him!" "Oh, Mr Stuart, it was the dog did it!" "Did what?" "Look sir—look there. The dog overset my mutton-pie; broke the dish; greased the floor; and eat the mutton!" "I'm glad of it! You encourage the boy to come here, and here I will send him." "It was the dog, sir, eat the mutton!" "Well, the boy may come and eat your mutton; I dismiss him! I'll have no more to do with him!" The mother entreated, insisted that it was the dog's fault—told over and over again the story of the pie, until Stuart, no longer hearing her, conceived the plan of a trick upon Tom, with the prospect of a joke founded upon the dog's dinner of mutton-pie. "Well, well, say no more; here's something for the pie, and to buy a dish. I will try Tom again, provided you never let him know that I came here to-day, or that I learned from you any thing of the dog and the pie." The promise was given of course, and Stuart hastened home, as full of his anticipated trick to try Tom as any child with a new rattle. Tom found his master at his easel where he had left him, and was prepared with a story to account for his delay, in which neither his mother nor Towser nor the mutton made parts. "Very well, sir," said the painter, "bring in dinner; I shall know all about it by and by." Stuart sat down to his mutton, and Towser took his place by his side as usual, while Tom as usual stood in attendance.—"Well, Towser, your mouth don't water for your share. Where have you been? where?" and he put his ear to Towser's mouth who wagged his tail in reply. "I thought so; with Tom to his mother's!" "Bow wow!" "And have you had your dinner?" "Bow!" "I thought so.—What have you been eating? put your mouth nearer, sir!" "Bow wow!" "Mutton-pie! Very pretty. You and Tom have eaten Mrs. Jenkin's mutton-pie, ha?" "Bow wow!" "He lies, sir! I didn't touch it; he broke mother's dish, and eat all the mutton!" From that moment, Tom thought that if he wished to deceive his master, he must leave Towser at home; but rather on the whole concluded, that what with the dog, the devil and the painter, he had no chance for successful lying.

Hannah More.—The celibacy of this excellent lady, which gave her so much time to bend the powers of humanity, has been a subject of surprise. A writer in a recent Scottish periodical relates as authentic, the following circumstances: She was early engaged to be married to a gentleman of family and fortune. The wedding day was fixed. The bride and her party moved off gaily to the church, where the ceremony was to be performed, and the groom was to make his appearance. The lady was first upon the ground. Her lover was not there. "The laggard comes late," thought the attendants. They miscalculated. He never came at all. A horseman rode up to the church door, and handed Miss More a letter, written by her faithless swain, declaring, with many apologies, he could not "take the responsibility" of making her his bride. At the same time, he offered her any pecuniary remuneration in his power!—Whether the lady fainted or only pouted, is not mentioned, but the male relatives followed the business up with such promptness and spirit, that the "dastard in love" made a settlement upon the slighted lady of £400 sterling, a year, for life.—*Albany Adv.*

Quin, the celebrated English comedian, being asked by a lady, why it was said there were more women in the world than men, replied—"It is in conformity with the arrangements of nature—we always see more of heaven than earth."

The collar.—When I was a small boy and riding with my father in the country, I observed a negro at work in a field, who had on an iron collar. Being much astonished at so unusual a sight, I enquired of my father what disease the man labored under, that made it necessary for him to wear that hard collar around his neck. He was a good deal amused at the simplicity of the question, but answered, that "the man labors under no disease, he is a slave, and has probably been guilty of bad conduct, and his master being fearful that he will run away has placed the collar on his neck to prevent it."—"My son," he continued, "in your walks though life, you will observe many men, who wear the collar. Although it may not be visible to the naked eye, like the iron one, still if you will narrowly scrutinize them, you will find many individuals who would scorn to be called slaves, who, nevertheless, wear the collar equally as tight riveted on them, as that on the poor black man."

Those remarks have never since faded from my memory, and not long after, being in company with some other boys, I observed one of them who suffered himself to be imposed on by another, apparently no stronger than he was, I almost involuntarily exclaimed, "Alas! poor boy, thou hast on thee a collar."

When I since have seen a young man wasting his time in idleness, his money in dress and dissipation, I have again exclaimed, "He also wears the collar."

When I have seen a man neglect himself, his family, and friends, and spend his days at the tavern or alehouse, I have always said to myself, "that man wears the collar."

When I have seen a man devoted to a political party, who spends his days and nights in electioneering, and who is ready to quarrel with, proscribe, and punish all persons who do not subscribe to his opinions and follow his dictation, such a man I say has the collar upon him.

Alliteration.—We dearly delight in *Alliteration*. And it is with the purest pleasure that we have lately seen several splendid specimens of this sublime style of writing, perambulating the country in the public prints. What can be more brilliant or beautiful than the following line:

"Let lovely lilacs line Lee's lonely lane."

Or this concupiscent couplet, on the worldly-wise [illegible]

[illegible]

HONESTY, INTEGRITY, &c.

Noumcharvan, a Persian king, having been hunting, and desirous of eating some of the venison in his field, several of the attendants went to a neighbouring village, and took away a quantity of salt to season it. The king suspecting how they had acted, ordered that they should immediately go and pay for it; then, turning to his attendants, he said, "This is a small matter in itself, but a great one as it regards me; for a king ought ever to be just, because he is an example to his subjects; and, if he swerves in trifles, they will become dissolute. If I cannot make all my people just in the smallest things, I can, at least, show them it is possible to be so."

Some years since, in a country village, a poor but worthy clergyman, who with the small stipend of 40*l.* per annum, supported himself, a wife, and seven children. At one time, walking and meditating in the fields in much distress, from the narrowness of his circumstance, he stumbled on a purse of gold. Looking round, in vain, to find its owner, he carried it home to his wife, who advised him to employ at least, a part of it in extricating them from their present difficulty; but he conscientiously refused, until he had used his utmost endeavors to find out its former proprietor, assuring her, *that honesty is always the best policy.* After a short time, it was owned by a gentleman who lived at some little distance, to whom the clergyman returned it, with no other reward than thanks. On the good man's return, his wife could not help reproaching the gentleman with ingratitude, and censuring the over-scrupulous honesty of her husband; but he only replied as before, *honesty is the best policy.* A few months after this, the curate received an invitation to dine with the aforesaid gentleman; who, after hospitably entertaining him, gave him the presentation to a living of 300*l.* per annum, to which he added a bill of 50*l.* for his present necessities. The curate, after making suitable acknowledgments to his benefactor, returned with joy to his wife and family, acquainting them with the happy change in his circumstances; and adding, that he hoped she would now be convinced that *honesty was the best policy;* to which she readily assented.

One day when a vacant see was to be filled, the synod observed to the emperor Peter the Great, that they had none but ignorant men to present to his majesty.—"Well, then," replied the czar, "you have only to pitch upon the most *honest* man; he will be worth two *learned* ones."

Previously to Dr. Goldsmith's publishing his Deserted Village, the bookseller had given him a note for a hundred guineas for the copy, which the doctor mentioned a few hours after to one of his friends; who observed, it was a very great sum for so short a performance. "In truth," replied Goldsmith, "I think so too; I have not been easy since I received it, therefore I will go back and return his note;" which he absolutely did, and left it entirely to the bookseller to pay him according to his profits produced by the sale of the piece, which turned out very considerable. Honesty is the best policy.

In the late war in Germany, a captain of cavalry was ordered out on a foraging party. He put himself at the head of his troop, and marched to the quarter assigned him. It was a solitary valley, in which hardly any thing but woods could be seen. In the midst of it stood a little cottage; on perceiving it, he went up and knocked at the door: out comes an ancient Hernouten, (better known in this country by the name of Moravian Brethren,) with a beard silvered by age. "Father," says the officer, "show me a field where I can set my troopers a foraging." "Presently," replied the Hernouten. The good old man walked before, and conducted them out of the valley. After a quarter of an hour's march, they found a fine field of barley. "There is the very thing we want," says the captain. "Have patience for a few minutes," replied his guide, "you shall be satisfied." They went on, and, at the distance of about a quarter of a league farther, they arrived at another field of barley. The troop immediately dismounted, cut down the grain, trussed it up, and remounted. The officer, upon this, says to his conductor, "Father, you have given yourself and us unnecessary trouble; the first field was much better than this." "Very true, sir," replied the good old man, "but it was not mine." This stroke (says my author, and that justly) goes directly to the heart. I defy an atheist to produce me any thing once to be compared with it. And, surely, he who does not feel his heart warmed by such an example of exalted virtue has not yet acquired the first principle of moral taste.

Mr. Addison, in a letter to his friend, makes the following declaration. "Believe me, when I assure you, I never did, nor never will, on any pretence whatsoever, take more than the stated and customary fees of my office. I might keep the contrary practice concealed from the world, were I capable of it, but I could not from myself; and I hope I shall always fear the reproaches of my own heart more than those of all mankind." This reflected great honor on Mr. Addison's integrity.

Portuguese Superstitions.—The Portuguese, both in the higher and lower classes, are so constitutionally prone to a belief in omens, lucky and unlucky days, divinations by cards, religious miracles, &c. although every idea of the possibility of the reappearance of departed spirits seems to be scoffed at and denied. The tone of their minds is rarely high and intellectual, and therefore the gross and puerile nature of their superstitions ought not to create surprise.

Among the superstitions to which this nation is addicted, we may be forgiven for relating the following, as its elegance of fancy almost redeems its absurdity. Every individual is supposed to be born under the influence of some particular destiny or fate, which it is impossible for him to avoid. The month of his nativity has a mysterious connexion with one of the known precious stones, and when a person wishes to make the object of his affection an acceptable present, a ring is invariably given, composed of the jewel by which the fate of that object is imagined to be determined or described. For instance, a woman is born in January, her ring must therefore be a *jacynth* or a *garnet*, for these gems belong to that peculiar month of the year, and express *constancy* and *fidelity*. The following is a list of them:

January.—*Jacynth* or *Garnet*.—Constancy and fidelity in every engagement.

February.—*Amethyst*.—This month and stone preserve mortals from strong passions, and ensure them peace of mind.

March.—*Bloodstone*.—Courage and success in dangers and hazardous enterprises.

April.—*Sapphire* or *Diamond*.—Repentance and innocence.

May.—*Emerald*.—Success in love.

June.—*Agate*.—Long life and health.

July.—*Cornelian* or *Ruby*.—The forgetfulness of the evils springing from friendship or love.

August.—*Sardonyx*.—Conjugal fidelity.

September.—*Chrysolite*.—Preserves from, or cures folly.

October.—*Aquamarine*, or *Opal*.—Misfortune and hope.

November.—*Topaz*.—Fidelity in friendship.

December.—*Turquoise Malakite*.—The most brilliant success in every circumstance of life: the turquoise has also the property of securing friendly regard; hence the old saying, that "*he who possesses a turquoise will always be sure of friends.*"

White Ants of the Brazils.—The following account of a singular annoyance occasioned by the white ant at Para, is given by a recent traveller:—"A feeling of unpleasant chill, which extended right across our bodies, awoke us one night. We felt about us in the dark, and discovered a cold, greasy-feeling mass, swarming onwards across the bed. It was formed by a myriad train of termites; and the linear space which they occupied running upon and against each other at all points, was 18 inches wide. They followed their bent in a straight line, without suffering themselves to be disturbed by the fate of those which preceded them, and had been killed by the application of hot water. There was no end to the march of these insects until break of day, by which time the slain had accumulated to a large basketful. Fortunately they found nothing in the apartment which could attract their voracity; some old paintings only had been stripped of their colours and canvass."—*Mirror.*

EFFECTS OF EXPANSION.

A cannon ball, when heated, cannot be made to enter an opening, through which, when cold, it passes readily. A glass stopper sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, may be released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taking out of warm water, or by immersing the bottle up to the neck; the binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack and loose upon it. Pipes for conveying hot water, steam, hot air, &c. if of considerable length, must have joinings that allow a degree of shortening and lengthening, otherwise a change of temperature may destroy them. An incompetent person undertook to warm a large manufactory by steam, from one boiler. He laid a rigid main pipe along a passage, and opened lateral branches through holes into the several apartments, but on his first admitting the steam, the expansion of the main pipe tore it away from all its branches. In an iron railing, a gate which, during a cold day, may be loose and easily shut or opened, in a warm day may stick, owing to their being greater expansion of it, and of the neighboring railing, than of the earth on which they are placed.

Thus also the centre of the arch of an iron bridge is higher in warm than in cold weather; while, on the contrary, in a suspension or chain bridge, the centre is lowered. The iron pillars now so much used to support the front walls of houses, of which the ground stories serve as shops with spacious windows, in warm weather, really lift up the wall which rests upon them, and in cold weather allow it again to sink, or subside in a degree considerably greater than if the wall were brick from top to bottom. The pitch of a piano forte is lowered in a warm day, or in a warm room, owing [illegible]

[illegible]

bound as before, again to descend, and this circulation and digging cannot cease until the water has bored its way quite through.—*Arnott.*

EPITAPH ON AN INFIDEL.

FROM THE LATIN.

Beneath this stone the mould'ring relics lie
Of one to whom Religion spoke in vain,
He lived as though he never were to die,
And died as though he ne'er should live again.

Advice on the Care and Management of Tools.—From a new edition of the Cabinet Maker's Guide, we quote the following:

"The goodness of saws, chisels, and other edge tools, depends upon the quality of the steel, which should be uniform throughout, and it is always better to have them tempered too hard than too soft, for use will reduce the temper. If at any time you wish to restore the temper, and to perform the operation yourself, the best method is to melt a sufficient quantity of lead to immerse the cutting part of the tool. Having previously brightened the surface, then plunge it into the melted lead for a few minutes, till it gets sufficiently hot to melt a candle, with which rub its surface; then plunge it in again and keep it there until the steel assumes a straw color, (but be careful not to let it turn blue,) when that is the case take it out, rub it again with the tallow, and let it cool; if it should be too soft, wipe the grease off and repeat the process without the tallow, and when sufficiently hot, plunge it into cold spring water or water and vinegar mixed.

"By a proper attention to these directions, and a little practice, every workman will have it in his power to give a proper temper to the tools he may use.

"If a saw is too hard, it may be tempered by the same means; if you are near a plumber's shop, you may repeat the process conveniently and without expense, when they are melting a pot of lead.

"In other cutting tools you must wait till the steel just begins to turn blue, which is a temper that will give it more elasticity, and at the same time sufficient hardness."

A smooth bullet, wrapt tightly up in a silk handkerchief, may be melted over a candle, without burning the handkerchief.

To Agents and Subscribers.—*On looking over the accounts of many thousand subscribers in different parts of the country, we regret to find that very many of our Agents neglect to collect and remit the subscriptions with the degree of punctuality which is necessary for our purposes, or for the satisfaction of subscribers. Subscriptions are frequently paid to Agents, who neglect to remit them, in which case the subscriber appears on our books to be in debt, when he is not so. Should he appear two years in arrears, his name is struck off the list, and he is taxed with the postage of a letter demanding payment. This brings about an explanation, costing him more postage, and occasioning us the loss of a subscriber, with much additional labour in tracing the account, writing to the Agent, with other inconveniences, which we are anxious to avoid; having already a great press of business in conducting our accounts. Our Agents will therefore observe in future, that unless the money is remitted with such directions as to enable us to pass it directly to the credit of the subscriber, we shall erase from our list all of them who appear two years in debt, no matter where they reside—whether in the same town with the agent or not. Subscribers also who have paid an Agent, and find their papers stopped without their desire, will be able to know the reason, and should immediately apply to him, and not to us, for an explanation, and insist that the money they have paid be immediately remitted to this office.*

Imperious necessity requires a strict adherence to this rule.

Drafts and Notes Collected.

THE Subscriber having good agencies throughout the United States, will collect Drafts, Notes, Bank Checks, and Certificates of Deposit, payable in the following places, at the current rates.

Portland,	Gettysburg,	Leesburg,
Boston,	Chambersburg,	Charleston,
Newport,	Pittsburg,	Romney,
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Hartford,	New Castle,	Newbern,
New Haven,	Dover,	Wilmington,
New York,	Baltimore,	Fayetteville,
Albany,	Annapolis,	Charleston,
Troy,	Easton, Md.	Columbia,
Utica,	Washington,	Savannah,
Rochester,	Georgetown,	Augusta,
Newark,	Alexandria,	Nashville,
New Brunswick,	Richmond,	Knoxville,
Easton,	Petersburg,	Louisville,
Reading,	Lynchburg,	Lexington,
Lancaster,	Fredericksburg,	Cincinnati,
Harrisburg,	Norfolk,	Chilicothe,
Carlisle,	Winchester,	Natchez,
York,		New Orleans.

And some others not enumerated.

Drafts at sight on the principal cities furnished in amounts to suit purchasers.

SYLVANUS LEHMAN,
Stock and Exchange Broker,
mar 1-1m No. 41 South Third street.

Dr. MORTON'S
New and splendid Work on Consumption.

KEY & BIDDLE have recently published "Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption, its Anatomical characters, causes, symptoms and treatment, with 21 plates, drawn and coloured from nature, by Samuel George Morton, M. D. Physician to the Philadelphia Alms House Hospital, Lecturer on Anatomy, Member of the Royal Medical Society, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New York, of the American Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

Dr. Morton has unquestionably done a service to the country by the production, within its boundaries of a monographic work on an important disease containing copious details and valuable representations in morbid anatomy.

The work is certainly a beautiful one, the lithographs are finely executed and well coloured. They form a striking and interesting series of "illustrations" of the progress of this formidable disease from its commencement through its various morbid conditions, to its natural cure.

These beautiful illustrations form a topic of themselves, and accompanied by the narratives which belong to them, they would have been well worthy of publication without further addition. The remark of the classic, "Segnius irritant," is in no case more applicable than in the instance of Morbid Anatomy. Persons may read for a length of time descriptions of Anatomical changes, followed by discussions respecting their nature and treatment, without acquiring accurate conceptions of their appearance, or indeed gaining confidence in the observer's own ideas of that which is described, when a brief examination of a specimen in nature selected by a judge, or of a well executed plate, will remove the difficulty. The mind becomes satisfied in the accuracy of its own apprehensions, and knowledge and arguments that were floating and vague before, assume a character more fixed and definite. More interest is taken in further discussions and observations and the inquirer feels that he is advancing in information. We will not pretend to say that any substitute is entirely equivalent to course of dissection, conducted in the best manner, but then, so many difficulties occur in the way of this, so few are placed under the guidance of persons competent to make, exhibit and explain them, that it has always appeared to us that the student of Morbid Anatomy must ever depend in a great degree upon engraved or lithographed representations.—American Journal of Medical Sciences. feb 28-3t

Improved Compound Chlorine TOOTH-WASH.

THE discovery of the Chloride of Soda and its uses, by Labarraque, of Paris, was an addition to the resources of medicine of the utmost importance as a neutralizing agent. [illegible]

[illegible]

Removal.

THE subscribers having removed from the old stand, No. [illegible] South 2d street, to No. 185 Market street, (2d door below 5th, north side,) where they are prepared to offer for sale a general assortment of French Fancy Goods, comprising in part the following, viz:—[illegible]

Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery, new styles Ginghams, with a general assortment of Millinery articles, all of which they will sell low on accommodating terms.

mar 8—tf GOLDSMIT & GOLDKOP.

Wanted,

A WOMAN to reside in a family, to attend to preparing and seeing the marketing, and one to do housework.—Also, a man to work on the farm. Enquire of L. Clark, Grey's Ferry Road, near the U. S. Arsenal, on Schuylkill.

mar 8—2t

A Partner Wanted,

BY a young man who has employed his whole attention for several years to the art of manufacturing PORCELAIN in this country, and who has obtained a complete knowledge of the business, [illegible]

REUBEN MACY.

Porter, Ale and Cider.

[illegible]

Dentist.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Short Hand.

[illegible]

A. Eaton, Jr.

JEWELLERY Manufactory, No. 12, Franklin Place, running from Chesnut to Market, between 3d and 4th streets. A. E. Jr. has constantly on hand a general assortment of fine and common manufactured jewellery, of all patterns and descriptions, together with watches, ever-pointed pencils, mosaic boxes, spectacles, thimbles, &c. &c.

The full value will be allowed for old jewellery, and stones of all kinds, either in cash or in payment for articles.

feb 1—6mo

Patent Straw Cutters.

JAMES BEACH, after a long experience in making improvements in Threshing Machines and Corn Grinding Machines, &c. the Patentee with confidence offers to the public in general his Patent Straw, Hay and Corn Stock Cutting Machine, which can be operated by a boy 16 years of age, to cut from 40 to 50 bushels per hour. This machine ought to require the attention of all persons who have horses and cattle, for the saving in food is estimated to be nearly one third, and on the other hand, it will increase the value of horses and cattle by their healthy and bright appearance, which any intelligent person can see after feeding their horses and cattle on cut food for two or three months, that the cost of the machine is amply paid for, exclusive of the one-third saving in which it will make in the food.

The proprietors of the Manufacturing and Agricultural Warehouse, 213 Market street, are agents for selling the above mentioned machines, also, to give information to any who may wish to purchase the Patent Right. feb 1—tf

Coalbrookdale Coals,
Reduced in Price.

THE subscriber offers his Coalbrookdale Coals at the following reduced rates, delivered at the residence of purchasers, viz:—

Coals broken and screened,	$5 50	Per ton of 2240 pounds, delivered in the city limits.
" large	5 00	
" large egg	5 00	
Small coals	4 00	

The coals now offered are from the most approved veins in Schuylkill county, and have been mined with the greatest possible care, they are therefore warranted to be equal to any mined in Pennsylvania.

As it is the determination of the subscriber not to be undersold, either by incorporated companies or individuals, he requests the consumers of Anthracite Coals, to call on him prior to their making their purchases.

SAML. P. WETHERILL,
Office, No. 223 Arch st.
feb 8—1mo Wharf, Locust street, Schuylkill.

Philadelphian Printing Office,

WM. F. GEDDES, No. 9 Library Street, rear of the Bank of the United States, having a large assortment of plain and fancy TYPE, is prepared to execute with accuracy and despatch, Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Handbills, Bank Checks, Blanks, Catalogues, Labels, &c.

Also—PRINTING IN GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE, in every variety, and not to be excelled in beauty of workmanship. VISITING CARDS, printed on a polished surface, in any style, without cost of engraved plates. Terms very low.

New Psalms and Hymns.

Published under the direction of the General Assembly, for sale at the Philadelphian office, 9 Library street, by the dozen or single copy.

Also, 12mo TESTAMENTS, bound and half bound, suitable for Sunday and common Schools, at low prices, for sale as above.

Also—CAP AND LETTER PAPER of the best quality, and Cap Wrappers. feb 22—tf

Important to Ladies.

R. BIGHT, Silk Dyer and Finisher, from London, returns thanks for past favours, and begs leave to observe, that he has removed his Silk Printing and Dying Establishment to the corner of Jacoby and Cherry streets, with such improvements that will enable him to despatch merchants' work, as well as private families, ladies' merino, silk and crape dresses dyed and got up in a superior way, with every other article of dress on the lowest terms and shortest notice.

Moreen Curtains re-dyed and watered. Damask Curtains clean'd or dy'd, and got up in the same style as in London. Family mourning, &c. &c. feb 8—3mo

Isaac Norcross,

BOOT and Shoe Maker, No. 36 Noble street below Fourth, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the Gentlemen's branch only; where he hopes, by punctuality to orders, to merit a generous share of public patronage; his work shall be of the best materials and good workmanship.

N. B. Repairing done neatly, and with dispatch.

nov 23—6mo

Medicated Vapour and Sulphur BATHS.

WINSHIP'S Patent apparatus for applying simple Vapour, Gas, and sulphurous and other fumigations, for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scrofula, and Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas and Cutaneous Diseases generally.

The Baths are so constructed as to prevent the gas entirely, as well as the perspirable effluvia, from coming in contact with the lungs of the patient or attendant and never produces fainting; an effect to which Baths of the usual construction are liable.

Physicians prescribing the Baths to their patients, can attend the application themselves, or have their directions strictly attended to by the proprietor, E. C. WINSHIP, No. 98 George street, between Chesnut and Walnut, and Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the Philadelphia Baths.

These baths are private.
A female in attendance for the Ladies. feb 8—

Look at This.

A REMEDY for colds, coughs, consumption, &c.—Doctor Gramm's German Patent Universal Balsam of Life, prepared by himself and sold by his agents throughout the several kingdoms of Switzerland and Italy, and now the attention of the American public is called to an article which (in the humble opinion of its author) is far superior in its medical qualities to any thing ever before offered in these United States. This Balsam cures consumptions and all kinds of pulmonary complaints in the first stages. Also, colds, coughs, and sore throats, in most cases by a single dose on going to bed, all the various kinds of dyspepsia, common to sedentary life, have been cured by a few doses of this Balsam; and it also proves peculiarly efficacious in removing pain from the stomach and bowels.—The most violent cases of cholic may be instantly cured with this medicine. It may be taken with perfect safety at any time by any person, old or young, male or female, and it only needs to be known to be approved by all. Sold wholesale and retail by Mr. Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second street. Messrs. Comstock & Co. No. 38 North Fifth st., and by Mr. Joseph Reakirt, wholesale druggist, N. E. corner of Third and Callowhill sts. Philadelphia.

D. W. ROGERS,
No. 1 Water street, New York, General Agent in America, from whom Apothecaries and Merchants from all parts of the country may receive constant supplies by sending their orders. feb 15—eowtmo

Marshall's Concentrated
Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla for the cure of

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	Pains in the bones,
	Rheumatism, Tetter,
Biles which arise from impure habit of body,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
	White Swellings,
	Syphilitic Symptoms,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active Syrup is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty and the public, as possessing in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla in its most concentrated form; being prepared by a new and improved process which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all which being prepared by the formulae of the London and Dublin Colleges, are necessarily weak and inert, the virtues of the Sarsaparilla being injured and destroyed by long and continued boiling. See Beche & Wood's Dispensatory.

To the good quality of the root and the peculiar method of preparation is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine, and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find the concentrated Syrup not only an effectual remedy for the complaints above mentioned, but singularly efficacious in Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ulcers of the Throat and Legs, Eruptions in Children, Erysipelas, Piles, diseases of the Liver, Scorbutic Complaints, &c., and at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to, giving strength and increase of health to the whole system.

Prepared, only, at Marshall's Drug and Chemical Store, 212 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia, and sold, also, by A. B. and F. Roberts, [illegible] Pennsylvania Bank, Wave and Shaffer's, corner of Fourth and Market sts., Robert F. Preston, corner of Eleventh and Locust sts. Geo. Bedwell, corner of Third and Tammany sts., Marshall C. Slocum, New York, Lowe and Reed, Boston.

mar 1—6t*

Tan-Yard, &c. for Rent.

THE subscriber will lease for a few years, a Tannery, Dwelling house, and a few acres of land, situated on the Gap and Newport turnpike, near Cochranville, Chester Co. The location is desirable, as the neighborhood is healthy, bark cheap, and retail custom extensive and good—the yard is stocked profitably, and every thing in good order for any person wishing to establish, immediately, in successful business, on moderate terms.

Reference, Timothy Abbott, & Co. Philadelphia; Benj. Webb, Wilmington, or the subscriber J. J. MONAGHAN.

mar 1—4t*

Female Education,
By Miss Maria C. Smith, Wilmington, Del.

ENCOURAGED by past patronage, Miss S. informs the public that she has enlarged her plan of instruction, and procured teachers educated in the modern improved system, as used so successfully in the Eastern seminaries.

TERMS.—Tuition in all the English branches for all, over ten years of age, term of 13 weeks, $6 00

For those under ten years, the price to be regulated according to the age of the pupil and the branches pursued.

Music on the piano and guitar, per quarter each,	$12 00
French and drawing at the charge of the teachers.	
Board, including washing per week,	$2 37½
Extra charge for fuel and lights,	1 00

Winter term commences 1st of January. Spring term 1st April. Fall term, 1st of September. No deduction except in case of sickness. Each term payable in advance.

Miss S. is aware of the responsible station she now occupies, and will spare no trouble in endeavouring to cultivate the minds, morals, and manners of her pupils. The whole establishment will be managed with maternal tenderness. Day scholars will be received.

References are made to His Excellency C. P. Bennett, governor of the State of Delaware, Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Hon. Judge Hall, James Latemer, Esq., James A. Bayard, Esq. John Wales, Esq., Mr. George Jones, Dr. Thompson, Rev. Isaac Pardee, Dr. Arnold Naudain, U. S. Senator, Mr. Allen Thomson. mar 1—10t*

Scarlet Fever, Throat Distemper,
Canker, Sore Throat and Colds.

THESE diseases, which are now so generally prevalent throughout the country—attended with unusual mortality; resisting the prescriptions of the most skilful practitioners, have, so far as is known, readily yielded to the seasonable administering of the

Vegetable Extract!

That thousands of lives might be saved by the extensive circulation and use of this medicine, and the cause of humanity at this time be thus promoted, no one could doubt who had witnessed its surprising and effectual operations.

Several certificates of its efficacy attend each vial. Hundreds can be added, if required of the proprietors, some of which are from highly respectable physicians who use it in their practice. The following letter from Dr. Mary, is but a fair specimen of the numerous commendations received from every quarter where it has been used:

Nantucket, Nov. 28, 1833.—I received the Vegetable Extract, and delayed writing until this time, in order, from my own experience and that of others, to learn its effect. When the medicine came to this place, the disease for which it is intended had somewhat subsided. Consequently there was not that call for it there otherwise would have been. But it has now increased to a great extent, consigning almost daily some new victim to an untimely grave. It has been confined to children seven years of age and under, but lately it has begun to spread among the adult portion of our community. I have sold a considerable quantity of the medicine, and from the reports I have had of it, it has uniformly effected a cure, provided it has been taken in season. One physician of high standing and extensive practice, but who had unfortunately lost a number of his patients, hearing of this medicine, procured and administered it to his patients, and he now informs me, that he has "not lost a single patient since he began to give it"—with the exception of one who was past swallowing. He esteems it a very valuable remedy. A gentleman who had a child taken sick with the Canker Rash and Sore Throat, procured a bottle, and treated wholly to it without the aid of a physician, and although the disease was very bad, yet it effected an entire cure. A great number of instances might be enumerated, but I think the trial has been sufficient to convince any one of its [illegible]

The Book of Nature,
A Monthly Periodical, Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen, embellished with ten fine quarto copperplate engravings in each number.

The publication of this work was commenced in June, 1833, since which seven numbers have been published, fulfilling thus far, the promise of utility which the prospectus originally held forth. In these seven numbers sixty-nine quarto engravings have been published, embracing several hundred different subjects in the various departments of natural history, and giving in a small compass, and at the cheapest rate, an extended view of the various interesting phenomena of animated nature. Each plate is accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description so written as to convey a clear idea of the same, without being either of tiresome length, or so technically written as to be unintelligible to the general reader. More than one hundred engravings will be given annually, furnishing subjects of admiration from year to year, particularly to the juvenile branches of the family, while the artist and the student of natural history, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt.

The work appears about the first of every month, at the low rate of six dollars per annum. Since its commencement, the publisher has found it necessary to introduce a larger quantity of popular reading than at first contemplated, thus materially enhancing its cost to him and its value to the public. A limited number of copies have been printed, most of which are already subscribed for, rendering it necessary for those who still desire the work, to be prompt in forwarding their orders. When the present volume is completed, to non-subscribers the charge will be eight dollars for the same numbers which can be had for six, if subscribed for before the expiration of the volume. Its cheapness places it within the reach of most persons. To gentlemen of taste in the country, remote from the novelties of a city life, it will be found a pleasing and instructive visitor, possessing charms for the well informed as well as the learner, besides being a perpetual fountain of amusement to the juvenile circle of the family.

Agents procuring five subscribers, and paying the money in advance, will receive a sixth copy without charge. The expensive character of the work makes it indispensable that all subscriptions should be paid in advance.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,
Or Gems of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment.

Issued monthly, each number containing 48 royal octavo pages, embellished with fine engravings on steel, copper and wood, and with new and fashionable music—forming a volume of near 600 pages at the close of the year, with an engraved title-page and index.

THE preceding volumes of the CASKET, sufficiently prove the punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, as regards its contents and embellishments, and are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character. The constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon the CASKET, has enabled the publisher to add considerably to its value. Its typographical appearance is equal to any American periodical, and the volume which commenced with 1834, as regards appearance, quantity and quality of its embellishments, literary contents, &c. will render it the cheapest periodical of the kind in the country.

The facilities of obtaining good matter for the work, have greatly increased of late. Many of the best European Magazines, as well as the best American periodicals, are regularly received for the especial use of the CASKET. Selections from all are made with great care.

The publisher believes that no other work contains such a profusion and variety of embellishments. The subjects of the engravings will consist, as heretofore, of Portraits of distinguished individuals; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; striking and interesting views of American Scenery; Natural History; Foreign and Domestic Architecture, and other subjects that may be calculated to interest and amuse.

Careful attention is paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those *dolce far niente* which so delightfully relieve the mind from the labor of severe study, refreshing the understanding, and giving a zest to graver and more important compositions.

The price of the Casket, notwithstanding the many improvements made in all its departments, will not be increased. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for $2,50 a year, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year. Gentlemen at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and ten per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833, can be supplied to order, either bound or in numbers.

The volume for 1834 will, from the great variety and beauty of its pictorial embellishments, be extremely interesting to all who admire the works of superior artists. Those who desire the work sent to them, should transmit their orders at an early day.

Orders *free of postage*, will be promptly attended to. Remittances may be made with safety.

Address S. C. ATKINSON,
No. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

Editors who insert either of the above Prospectuses a few times, on sending a *marked* copy containing it, will be entitled to the Saturday Evening Post or Casket, one year in exchange. jan 25—tf

Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Litharge,	Muriatic Acid,
Orange Mineral,	Æther,
Chrome Yellow,	Spts. Nitre, dulcis,
Rochelle Salt,	Water of Ammonia,
Blue Vitriol,	Carbonate of Soda,
White Vitriol,	Sulph. Quinine,
Sugar Lead,	Corros. Sublimate,
Alcohol,	Copperas,
Red Precipitate,	Sal. Epsom,
White Precipitate,	Sal. Glauber.

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass. Refiners of Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c. aug 17—tf

Double Looped Stockinet Shirts
And Drawers—A new article, of a superior quality.

JOSEPH HIBBERT, 351 North Sixth street, between Coates and Green, east side, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the manufacture of Cotton, Worsted and Woollen SHIRTS and DRAWERS, which possess many advantages in neatness, elasticity and durability, over those manufactured in the usual way. The advertiser feels confident that all who purchase, will give the articles a decided preference.

J. Hibbert intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of SHIRTS and DRAWERS, made of different threads, and he invites those who wish to prepare for the approaching cold weather, to call and examine for themselves. jan 11—3mo

Catechism of American Law.

THIS highly useful little volume furnishes a very full abstract of American Law, and is presented to the public with the recommendations of Chief Justice Marshall and Chancellor Kent. It is written in a plain and intelligible style, free from obscure technicalities, and will be found a valuable book of reference on almost every occasion of doubt. The public approval of its object and execution has been unanimous; and it is confidently recommended to persons of all classes, in town and country, as a volume of indispensable utility. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the subscriber, and by booksellers generally. A liberal discount being made to those who purchase in quantities. SAM'L C. ATKINSON,
nov 23—tf 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Fancy and Windsor Chairs.

THE Subscriber, successor to John Wall, No. 87 North Front street, has on hand a very large assortment of all kinds of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices for cash, or acceptances; having it in his power, he will execute orders with despatch.

Has also a constant supply of Settees, Fancy and Plain Rocking Chairs, and all other articles in the chair making line.

JOHN WHITE,
oct 19—1y No. 87 North Front street.

SEAL PRESSES

OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices, with Screws of all descriptions, for Paper Mills, Tobacconists, Book Binders, and Cider Presses. Also, Screws for Raising Mill Stones. Jack Screws for raising buildings, with an assortment of Standing Presses on hand.

Iron Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale on reasonable terms. Jack Screws hired to Builders for raising frame buildings. Apply to EVANS & CORSON,
[illegible] 33 Broad street, Philada.

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.

THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 37 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug. [illegible]—tf T. S.

Ellis Middleton—Dentist,

REMOVED to No. 100 Spruce street below Third.—E. M. will remain at No. 198 N. Fourth street, until 9 o'clock, every morning, and commands left at either place, will be punctually attended to.

Reference to Dr. Joseph Parrish, my medical preceptor of 1826 and '27, and to Dr. Charles Noble. jan 4—3 mo

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in this country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.

All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Watt's Chlorate Matches,

OR LUCIFERS, which instantly ignite by being drawn through sand paper. At wholesale, by THOMAS COTTREL, 97 Fulton, 2nd door below William streets, New York. A liberal discount to those who purchase in large quantities.
dec 28—3mo

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. sep14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Chemists and wholesale druggists, 16 S. 5th st

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press; the Bed faced with iron. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. aug 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Drug Store for Sale.

THE Drug Store, No. 26 North Fifth street, will be sold at a bargain, in consequence of the proprietor's avocations preventing his attendance upon it. Apply on the premises.
dec 28—tf

Oil and Lamp Store.

JOHN S. A. ALLEN'S New Bedford Oil and Lamp Store, 9 North Seventh street, Philadelphia. july 19—1y

David Widener, Tailor,

NO. 107 Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
Shirt Collars and Bosoms for sale. aug 17—6mo

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD
feb 8—tf No. 39 North Street, below Sixth

George P. Schively,
CUTLER
AND SURGEON'S INSTRUMENT MAKER,

[illegible]

Carpet Manufactory.

[illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE,

[illegible]

M'LANAHAN'S
CELEBRATED SYSTEM MERCANTILE
PENMANSHIP.

FOR making, holding and wielding the pen in a lesson in the [illegible]

Also, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC by practical exercise for ready calculations in business of one-tenth the usual work.

Also, PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING by double entry, imparting the mercantile rules and every day practice of the Counting House.

Honoured with the undisputed preference of the mercantile community as the only practical instructor in commercial science, before the public, continued patronage is solicited.

T. M'LANAHAN.
mar 1—3t* Commercial Institute, No. 30 South Seventh

Infant Drops.

DR. Steuce's celebrated Infant Drops are admitted to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the Colic of Children, Bowel Complaints, Griping, &c. It is also strongly recommended to persons who are obliged from Asthmatic or other affections, to resort to the use of anodyne medicine, as it is free from the drowsy, dull and distressing effects produced by laudanum, paregoric, &c. Prepared by Vaughan & Peterson, and sold on agency, by

HARLAN & SIDDALL, 16 S. 5th st.

Price 25 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to venders.
sep 14—tf

The Pennsylvania Company
For insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

Incorporated March 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.—CAPITAL $500,000.

Directors.

Thomas Astley,	John R. Neff,
Hyman Gratz,	John Bohlen,
William Parker,	Charles Roberts,
William Kirkham,	Horace Binney,
John Moss,	John Bergman,
Benjamin Meedon,	John Chaudron,
	Thomas Cadwalader,

President—*Thomas Astley.* Actuary—*Jos. Roberts, Jr.*

THIS COMPANY effect Insurances on Lives payable sixty days after the death of the person insured—and grant Annuities, payable half yearly or quarterly during the life of the Annuitant. For the terms enquire at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Third street, Philadelphia. sep 21—tf

Easy Chairs.

BOSTON Spring Seat Rocking Chairs in endless variety, some of which are new patterns and superior to any that have ever been introduced. Also EASY CHAIRS of every description for the parlour, library and chamber, among which are the *London Recumbent Chairs* on castors with springs in the seat and back; a superior article for the invalid, or for those who study ease and comfort. *Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Sofas, Music Stools,* covered with damask, plush, hair cloth, &c. Also, a new pattern of BED SOFA, which can be changed from sofa to bed in one minute, a very neat and convenient article.

Also, a great variety of splendid curtain materials, trimmings, ornaments, &c. which will be made and put up at the shortest notice, after the latest English and French fashions. *Kiln dry'd feathers,* warranted pure and sweet. Hair mattresses and cushions constantly on hand, or made to order, and upholstery work of every description attended to by

J. HANCOCK & CO.
feb 23—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut sts.

Spices.

THE Subscribers continue to prepare and put up in bottles for the country, powdered Ginger, do. Pepper, do. Cinnamon, do. Alspice, do. Cloves, &c. all fresh and entirely pure.

WETHERILL & BROTHERS,
sep 7—tf No. 65 North Front st. Phila.

PERFUMERY.

WHOLESALE and retail Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory, No. 34 South Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

L. W. GLENN respectfully informs Druggists, Perfumers, Country Merchants and Dealers generally, that he has always on hand a large assortment of *perfumery, cosmetics and fancy soaps* of the very first quality, and at prices as low as they can be purchased elsewhere. L. W. G. invites the public to an inspection of his goods, among which are—

250 doz. superior cologne water, in fancy vials; 30 doz. do. do. in pint bottles; 150 doz. do. in long plain pint bottles; 100 doz. Lavender water, half pint do.; 75 do. Florida do. pint do. 80 do. do. half do.; 25 do. honey do. do. do.; 500 do. highly purified Bears' oil, in oz. vials; 50 do. Indian oil for gradually colouring the hair; 30 do. do. dye for colouring the hair in 8 hours, without staining the skin; 30 doz. pomatum in pots; 150 do. improved milk of roses, in half oz. vials; 30 do. Michaux's freckle wash; 25 do. cosmetic cold cream; 30 do. von-jar of rouge; 36 do. rouge in boxes; 300 do. violet toilet powder; 250 do. assorted extracts or essences; 2,500 do. fancy soaps of the finest quality, and of various perfumes; 250 do. fine pearl powder; 40 cases perfumed soap in bars; 10 cases Marseilles orange flower water; 200 doz. chlorine tooth wash; 300 do. court plasters; 300 do. Preston salts and salts of roses; 130 do. carbonic dentifrice, shaving cakes and soap in pots; lip salve; vegetable soap; durable ink; antique oil, &c. &c.

N. B. Any article purchased at this establishment which does not give satisfaction, may be returned. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. jan 11—6m

Silver Ware Manufactory,
No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the manufacture of SILVER PLATE at the above place, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, Cake Urns; Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Church Services, Tankards, Cups, &c. &c. formed in the most tasteful and fashionable style, or according to any pattern that may be furnished, either plain or chased.

Silver of the finest quality will only be used, and the workmanship will be warranted to be unexceptionable.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.

Believing that the quality and prices of their ware will be approved, they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.

nov 16—1y THOMSON & EVANS.

Straw Paper.

THE Subscriber having been appointed agent for a very extensive Straw Paper Manufacturing Company, deems it proper to inform the public that they can be supplied with a superior article on the most favorable terms, for cash or acceptances.—The following sizes will be kept constantly on hand:

Crown Straw Paper.	Super-royal Straw Paper.
Double C. do. do.	Imperial do. do.
Medium do. do.	Extra do. do.
Royal do. do.	Double med. do. do.

For sale by SAMUEL BUNSTER,
april 21, '33—1y 900 & 902 N. 3d street.

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—1st, in shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle; 3d, acquired with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more extensive and superior knowledge of the science. These facts are admitted by old book-keepers of the first standing, and Merchants who are the most eminent. A new and infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. upon Double Entry, and a new Journal form, with entire success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS, with Bills of Exchange, and all auxiliary Books and Drafts, with Bottomry and Respondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, round, text or large hand, combined with expedition and legibility, expressly for Mercantile business, and all offices of Record and Bank business, and Ladies' letter hand; by this system, laboring men, young and old, are taught in a few lessons, and with double the rapidity and ease of any other taught in the Union.

Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. MEGONEGAL
S. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square.

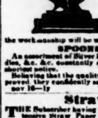
An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—*Ladies wrote in separate Rooms.* feb 9—tf

Henry J. Pepper,

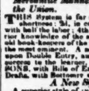
Clock and Watchmaker—Jeweller and Silversmith
103 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the above named stand, where he has and intends to keep constantly for sale, a choice assortment of mantel & other clocks, *gold and silver patent lever, and plain watches,* of the most approved makers; *silver plate, spoons, spectacles, pencils, and jewelry of every description.* Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. *Clocks, watches, and timepieces,* carefully repaired, and *chronometers* accurately rated. He will warrant the performance of any clocks or watches sold or repaired at his establishment. *Old gold and silver taken in exchange.* march 29—tf

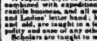
SECOND STREET HOUSE,
BY GEORGE VOGEL,
No. 39 North Second Street,
Philadelphia. aug 3, '33—tf

Coal Grates and Fenders
At reduced prices, for Cash, at No. 122 North 5th street, west side, eight doors above Race.



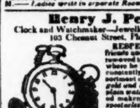
JAMES M. JACKSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a general assortment of the above articles, of the latest and best patterns, and of superior workmanship. Also coal hods, shovels, tongs, &c. Rotten stone, black lead, black varnish and brushes for cleaning stoves and grates—all for sale as above. march 29—tf

M. S. Foster,



DENTIST and manufacturer of Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now established at No. 154 Arch street, 2d door below Seventh, where he respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage. oct 12—6mo

NORTH & WARREN'S
SUPERIOR AMERICAN



RED AND BLACK INK,

[illegible]

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

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